

THE MAN

NO. 1.—VOL. II.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

WORKING MEN'S MEETING.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKING MEN OPPOSED TO PAPER MONEY.

At an adjourned public meeting of Working Men opposed to Paper Money and Banking, and to all Licensed Monopolies, held at Military Hall, Bowery, New York, May 15, 1834, JOEL CURTIS was called to the Chair, GEORGE H. EVANS and Dr. CROCHERON were appointed Vice Presidents, and WILLIAM S. CONELY and JOHN WINDT were chosen Secretaries.

The minutes of the last meeting and the call of this were read and approved, and after some remarks from Mr. E. J. Webb,

Mr. JOHN WINDT, from a committee appointed at a former meeting, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

The committee appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting respectfully submit the following:

A crisis has occurred in the affairs of our country that demands from the useful and industrious classes of the community, a watchfulness, union, and perseverance not inferior to that which declared and sustained the independence of the United States, if the preservation of liberty and the enjoyment of the fruits of honest labor be objects worthy their regard. For nearly half a century, paper money aristocracies, under the name of "BANKS," have been, through the wicked and unconstitutional acts of the national and state governments, increasing with our growth, until they have now gained an almost entire control of the industry of the republic, by which the reward of labor is wrested from the hand that earns it, and devoured by those who toil not, and who even despise that labor and the laborer through whom their ill-gotten wealth is obtained. Never yet have those, who suffer most from these iniquitous establishments, risen in their strength to sweep them away, but the time has at last come when the field ought to be taken against them, never to be relinquished, until Paper Money shall close its fraudulent and polluted existence in our land: Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all who desire the permanent freedom, prosperity, and happiness of our Republic, to unite for the purpose of abolishing gradually but completely the system of money without value, or paper money, which is the source and support of the principal evils that oppress not only the interests of labor, but every valuable interest.

Resolved, That both the National and State Legislatures, in chartering banks of speculators for making paper, and afterwards supporting and legalizing the spurious trash, by authorizing and permitting it to be received and paid out as real money, have violated the Constitutions under which they legislate, as thus in effect it is made a "legal tender," at the same time perpetuating a great moral wrong in giving it an unreal value, which has laid the foundation of one of the most extensive systems of fraud ever practiced on any people, and leading to a complication of political, social, and moral evil, unparalleled from any other cause.

Resolved, That despicable as our rag money system is in itself, it has completely subjugated the community to its despotic and ruinous sway, and is utterly subversive of public liberty; the banks furnishing, by means of their notes, nearly all the circulating medium, their irresponsible directors may expand or contract that circulation as their caprice or cupidity may dictate, and thus raise or depress prices, and by the same means are able to produce far greater distress and ruin than has yet been endured; while the only check to this tremendous power is their own private interests, or what they may consider as such!!

Resolved, That we need no other proof of the dreadfully pernicious effects of banking and paper money than a survey of the state of the republic at the present time, when, in the midst of profound peace

and a superabundance of the necessities of life, great pecuniary distress and stagnation of business exist, with frequent bankruptcies—the remote and immediate consequences of banking operations.

Resolved, That the usual excuses for the existence of paper money, as "furnishing capital," "commercial facilities," &c., are specious sophisms not founded in truth; and tending only to deceive the producer and betray the mercantile man—being mere facilities for seizing the fruits of labor without giving an equivalent.

Resolved, That we consider the present mode of extensive business credit, (the legitimate offspring of our banking and false money system) highly injurious, and productive of far more evil than advantage to the reputable merchant and trader; for, by it, they are subjected to long credits and uncertain receipts from customers, while bound to Banks by short credits and liable to uncertain "accommodations;" the least "pressure" prostrating hundreds; but under the cash business gold and silver would produce, they would transact a safe business with a fair profit, unenslaved by bank directors, and unhampered by protests, &c.

Resolved, That the contemplated mortgage of the industry and property of this State by the Six Million Loan law, in the principle, it involves, and the example it sets, is one of the most atrocious legislative acts ever passed in this State; and taken in all its parts, and under all its circumstances, it will itself sufficiently demonstrate to the mind of every intelligent and reflecting citizen the absurd and injurious character of the wretched paper money tyranny to which the commonwealth is at present chained.

Resolved, That every legislator voting in favor of bestowing exclusive privileges, or monopolizing advantages to any individual or individuals, is a practical enemy to the free institutions of our country, and the equal rights intended to be secured by the Constitution to all.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite the farmers, mechanics, and other working men and merchants, in every State of the Union, to unite their exertions in putting down the system of counterfeit money, which, though finally injurious to every class, is peculiarly so to them at all times.

The preamble and resolutions having been read by Mr. Windt, were again read by the Chairman; the question was taken on each separately, and all were unanimously adopted except the one relating to the State Loan, for which, after some discussion, the following substitute, offered by Mr. [redacted], was adopted by a large majority:

Resolved, That, under existing circumstances, the Mortgage Loan was needful to the State Institutions, in order to paralyze the intended attack meditated by the British Bank. We, therefore, refrain from complaint. Still, we believe the act so direfully needed, a gross, flagrant, unconstitutional abuse of power—an act in turpitude like that of a gambler in desperate circumstances, who blows out his brains rather than see his ruined family.

On motion, the Safety Fund resolution was then reconsidered, and discussed at some length, but the resolution was sustained. [This resolution has been mislaid.]

MR. WILLIAM FROMENT offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we do not believe, with the advocates of banks, that they are beneficial to poor enterprising men, for the rich get so large a portion of the paper money, as enables them to monopolize almost every kind of business, and thus live on the labor of the industrious poor.

A PLAN for the ORGANIZATION of the Working Men opposed to Paper Money and to all Licensed Monopolies, on the principle of requiring a Pledge from

candidates for the State and Legislatures, that they will, if elected, oppose the chartering of any Monopolies, and endeavor to procure the passage of a law abolishing Bank Notes of a less denomination than Twenty Dollars within five years, was offered and adopted. [This plan of organization will appear in our next.]

It was then moved that a temporary General Committee be appointed by the meeting, and the following persons were appointed:

FIRST WARD.	
John R. Soper,	Henry Walton.
SECOND WARD.	
Thomas M. Carr,	Benjamin Offen.
THIRD WARD.	
John M. Crocheron,	Joel Curtis.
FOURTH WARD.	
Wm. Froment,	Aronah S. Abel.
FIFTH WARD.	
Arthur McGoff,	Frederick S. Cozzens.
SIXTH WARD.	
P. A. P. Durando,	Ashley Wallace.
SEVENTH WARD.	
Daniel Gorham,	Edward M. Luther.
EIGHTH WARD.	
Ledyard J.alsey,	Ebenezer Ford.
NINTH WARD.	
John Allaise,	David Riley.
TENTH WARD.	
Wm. S. Conely,	Wm. W. Gedney.
ELEVENTH WARD.	
George Birch,	Darius Darling.
TWELFTH WARD.	
Doctor Cooper,	Peter Cooper.
THIRTEENTH WARD.	
Edward McKibby,	John Cummerford.
FOURTEENTH WARD.	
Alfred Stoutenburgh,	John Salmon.
FIFTEENTH WARD.	
Ely Moore,	E. J. Webb.

A call was now made by some persons present for Mr. Seaver, who rose and addressed the meeting in support of the safety fund system, after which a motion was again made for a reconsideration of the resolution on that subject, which on a division of the house, was declared carried.

It was then moved and carried that the safety fund resolution be expunged.

Resolved, That the Chairman be empowered to authorize meetings for the formation of Ward Associations, agreeably to the plan of organization adopted.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers and published in all the democratic papers.

JOEL CURTIS, Chairman.
GEORGE H. EVANS, Vice Pres.
JOHN M. CROCHERON, Secy.

WM. S. CONELY,
JOHN WINDT,

Baron Hagal, the Austrian botanist, who lately visited the Neilgherry Hills, in India, declares that the unknown varieties of trees and shrubs, existing there alone, exceed 10,000. The wild rose runs up to the tops of the highest trees, and grows to the thickness of 4 or 5 inches. A delicious specimen of orange, but not exceeding a filbert in size, is also found there. In the orange valley, below Kotagherry, about 4500 feet above the level of the sea, numerous fruit trees are found, amongst which are the wild fig and lemon-tree, the latter bearing fruit little inferior in size and flavor to that of Spain.

The buyers of offices sell by retail what they buy by the gross.

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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKING MEN.

The Meeting of the Useful Classes, on Thursday evening, the proceedings of which appear in another part of our paper today, was held in pursuance of the following call, which was signed by seventy persons, most of whom have been active promoters of the measures of the Working Men, since their first organization in this city.

An Adjourned Public meeting of the Mechanics and other Working Men, opposed to PAPER MONEY and BANKING, and to ALL LICENSED MONOPOLIES, is requested at the Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring street, THIS EVENING, (May 15,) at eight o'clock, to organize for the purpose of bringing forward Candidates for the State and National Legislatures, at the next election, who will pledge themselves to support the above mentioned principles.

In answer to the above call, there was a numerous assemblage of the "bone and muscle" of the body politic, who, after passing a number of resolutions in relation to the counterfeit Paper Money System that now drains from the useful classes so large a share of their labor, without rendering them an equivalent for it, proceeded to organize, and did organize, in the spirit of the call. The Working Men of this city, therefore, or a large portion of them, may now be said to have "set their faces as a flint" against Rag Money and Exclusive Privileges, and no man or set of men need expect to obtain their votes without possessing the same principles; for, though there was considerable difference of opinion in the meeting, on one or two points, in regard to the Banking System and the propriety of organizing in opposition to that system, there was but one mind.

The points on which there was a difference of opinion in the meeting were the State Loan and the Safety Fund System, both objects of little consequence so long as the Useful Classes are unanimous against the system that has given rise to those projects.

The nature of the difference of opinion that existed in the meeting may be learnt by a perusal of the official account of the proceedings. It is proper, however, to add, that the resolution condemning the Safety Fund was reconsidered at the instance of a fluent gentleman of the legal profession, near the close of the meeting, when a large number of persons had left the room; and that it passed unanimously in the early stage of the proceedings. We were somewhat surprised at the result, and could not help regretting that there should be found even a small portion of the Working Men so apt to be captivated by mere oratory. We do not regret that the gentleman was allowed to speak, although he was not invited to the meeting, (not being a useful Working Man either mentally or physically,) yet we regret that his speech was not properly appreciated. But we forbear further remark on this point.

We hope there will soon be an efficient organization in accordance with the plan adopted; and should this be the case, we confidently anticipate a triumphant victory over Rag Money, both State and National, at the next election.

GREAT FIRE!

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop in a rear building in Morton street, between Greenwich and Hudson streets, which rapidly extended itself and destroyed three sides of each of the two blocks bounded by Barrow and Leroy streets and the streets above mentioned. The buildings were partly of brick and partly of wood, and were used for dwellings and stores of various descriptions. From thirty to fifty buildings were entirely consumed, and a large number of families thus rendered homeless, besides being deprived of a great portion of their property.

The fire is said to have been occasioned by a woman carrying a furnace with fire past the door of the carpenter's shop, when some sparks blew out and caught the shavings.

PROTEST OF JEFFERSON.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th inst. says "We understand that a document has been found among Mr. Jefferson's papers, bearing directly upon the present times. It is said to be an Opinion and Protest, prepared by that distinguished man, during Gen. Washington's administration, exhibiting his views of the relative powers of the Executive and Senate of the United States. It is carefully bound up in a Book, and appears, by an indorsement upon it, to have been revised by him many years afterwards. We learn, that the paper has excited much conversation in the county of Albemarle—and we observe, that the Executor (Thomas Jefferson Randolph,) has been called on by a correspondent of the Charlottesville Advocate to give it publication. We ourselves have taken the liberty of addressing Mr. Randolph for a copy; and should we be so fortunate as to succeed in our application, we shall lay it as soon as possible before our readers. If Mr. Jefferson should have written such a Protest, it will then become the People to decide between him and the present Senate."

OUR NEW HEAD.—For a thing "got up" in a hurry, we think our readers will agree with us in calling our new Head a well executed piece of workmanship. The letters represent implements of about thirty different trades; the vignette speaks for itself. It was designed by LIBENAU and cut in wood by CHILDS.

¶ We are pleased to learn from a statement in the Evening Post, that that independent paper has been more profitable to its proprietors during the last six months than at any former period. The same is the case with our own establishment.

MR. EDITOR.—I perceive by the Tory-Whig papers hints that the Bank men are about to try the experiment of proscription in the Eleventh Ward. Let them come, they will find us firm in the ranks of Democracy. Although they threaten to stop ship building, we are not to be driven from our duty to our country and our rights. A SHIP CARPENTER.

DISCOVERY.—Was found, on Ames's Island, in Connecticut River nearly opposite this town, by Mr. Philo Temple, the skeleton of a male child long since drowned, apparently six or seven years old. The bones are not quite entire, but may probably all be found when the river sub-sides. They were with nearly all its outer dress and some childlike trinkets imbedded in the sand. These relics will be sufficient for the parents to identify the remains of their lost child. The trowsers are brown, or some dark color, buttoned around the waist to the jacket with small metallic buttons of different patterns, with three or four down the pockets on each side. One cowhide boot much worn and patched over the toes. Two brass ornaments, such as are used for bedstead caps and the knobs of a drawer. A lead ferule, apparently a lather brush. Three or four small pieces of rough slate. The brass and lead trinkets with some of the buttons may be seen at this office.—Greenfield Mercury.

WHIG VS. WHEY.—The nationals have got another new name; that of Whig being considered rather obsolete, they have taken Dr. Webster's definition of the word, which is rendered "whey," classically, Buttermilk. They have at last got hold of something that will stick to them whether they like it or not. All hail, the Buttermilk!—N. Haven Col. Register.

A Washington letter writer says—"A curious fact is stated to me, on authority indisputable, that all, or almost all, the records and documents connected with American Claims, prior to the year 1807, have disappeared, and that in a singular manner—sold, as it is stated, for 2400 fr., by a Clerk in the French Foreign Office.

Ripe melons and cucumbers have been received by the editor of the Poughkeepsie Journal, from the garden of E Holbrook, of Hyde Park. The cucumbers were near a foot in length, and the melons were entirely ripe and fragrant as though they had reached maturity at the proper season.

THE "KILL-THE DAMNED-IRISH" COMMITTEE, appointed to make a report counter to that of Commissary General Arcularius, relative to the seizure of the Arsenal by the Bank partizans, have at length favored the public with the result of their labors. Their report may be presumed to have been drawn up by Mr. Charles King, whose name stands second among the signers, and whose experience in preparing reports excusatory of attempts to murder defenceless American citizens must have pointed him out to his coadjutors as a singularly proper person for the task confided to them. The document itself contains abundant internal evidence that it is from the pen of the same individual who made an official statement to the American Government relative to the cold-blooded slaughter of American citizens, confined in the English prison at Dartmoor, in which regret was expressed, that the British soldiery in many instances had levelled their muskets over the heads of the prisoners, instead of aiming directly at their bodies; and in which, throughout, the most earnest and undisguised efforts were made to excuse one of the most atrocious outrages upon unarmed and incarcerated men that ever stained the annals of a civilized nation. The report of the "Kill-the-damned-Irish Committee" seeks with equal strenuousness to excuse the ferocious conduct of the Bank fanatics, and to heap obloquy on the heads of the adopted citizens of the Sixth Ward. There are other points of internal evidence which strengthen the presumption that it is from the pen of Mr. Charles King, the author of the report concerning the Dartmoor massacre. It is vague, lumbering and clumsy, bold in general assertions, and weak in particular proofs, and exhibits from first to last, instead of the coolness and calmness which should distinguish such a document, all the passion and intemperateness of a partizan. It is a document not calculated to change the opinion of a single candid man relative to the disgraceful outrage committed by the Bank insurgents in their forcible intrusion into the Arsenal and seizure of the public arms; and it will leave that transaction, as it now stands in the estimation of intelligent and dispassionate persons, a perpetual blot on the character of the party, friendly to the United States Bank.—Evening Post.

THE HAGUE, April 2.—Polari in the Pillory.—Polari having failed in his application for the King's pardon, he and two other criminals, one of them a female, were brought out from the prison today at noon, to be placed on the scaffold erected for that purpose in the great market. Polari genteelly dressed in an olive-colored great coat, held up his pocket handkerchief before his face during the whole of the march. When arrived at the scaffold the executioners were obliged to drag him to the post; when tied to it, and after his cap and spectacles were taken off, he still contrived to raise his hand with the handkerchief; and this being also taken from him, and his arms bound tighter, he hung down his head upon his breast, so that his face was partly covered by the hair of the forehead, in such a manner that even the nearest bystanders hardly saw more of him than his chin, now covered with a thick beard; and it appears that, in anticipation of his exposure to public infamy, he must have avoided shaving since the 8th of March, the day of his condemnation. All his demeanor during the half hour he remained tied to the post was in the like manner expressive of his anxiety to screen his features from the view of the surrounding multitude, and no sooner were his arms loosened, on his being taken back to the prison, but up was again his hand with the handkerchief, to the great disappointment of numerous spectators, who, not having had an opportunity to be present at the trial, wished to get a look at him, in order to ascertain whether there was a real resemblance in the portrait recently published by a bookseller here.

COAL VS. GOLD.—In a work lately published by a Spaniard, there is a comparison between the produce of the gold and silver mines in America, and the coal mines in England, from which it appears that the gross value of the annual produce of the coal mines, which is 18,000,000 tons amounts to 450,000,000 francs, including the wages and other charges; whilst the produce of the gold and silver mines of the New World is of no less a sum than 229,500,000 francs.

FISHING.—The Quebec paper says it is the practice of British fishermen to use what is called the long line. Every boat has three or four particular lines with buoys and sinks, and each of these lines has from five hundred to fifteen hundred hooks.

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TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

Two messages were received from the President of the United States, communicating treaties of commerce between our government and Russia, and between our Government and Sicily. Mr. Clayton spoke on the question of the books of the pension fund in reply to Mr. Wright.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Galbraith continued his speech on Mr. Mar. di's resolution. The bill making appropriations for the Indian Department was taken up in a Committee of the Whole, and discussed and amended.

A correspondent of the Mohawk Courier, says— "A few weeks ago, a lad of this town, finding in the woods a nest of very fine young Foxes, took them home and placed them in the nursing care of a cat, who had lately lost her kittens. Puss forthwith adopted the new comers, and has ever since evinced a fondness for them, fully equal with that she was wont to exhibit towards her feline brood—always devoting to them the fruits of her mousing excursions, which the little Reynards as regularly devoured, till they have at length become completely domesticated, and of very respectable size."

(Items from the Philadelphia Chronicle.)

An editor in the West, measures six feet two and a half inches in height, and carries a cane in dimensions almost equal to the club of Hercules. This notice was thrown out as a gentle hint to a contemporary.

Among the officers elected by the Legislature of Rhode Island, a few days ago, are an Inspector General of Lime, and an Inspector General of Seythe Stones!

There are now living in the town of Belfast, (Me.) nine widows named Patterson. The united ages of the five oldest, amount to 417 years—the oldest of these nine is 85, and the youngest 46.

Dr. Croly, has a volume in press entitled, "Divine Providence, or the Three Cycles of Revelation, establishing the Parallelism of the Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian periods."

Three hundred copies of General Sullivan's familiar letters were sold at Boston on the first day of publication.

F. S. Hill has produced a successful Drama at Boston, called Mathilde; or, the Chamber of Death. Fire, murders, and miraculous escapes are to be found in it as thick as blackberries.

It is said that the elder Baring has retired from business with savings to the amount of \$40,000,000. A snug sum!

INTERESTING LETTER.—A friend has handed us a letter from his correspondent at Rome, the envelope of which was dated March 8th, 1834, and the several passages written and dated respectively as follows:

Mount Vesuvius, Feb. 9, 1834.—I am now on the burning mountain, and have just put my stick into the fiery current. The crater is throwing up fire and stones.

Feb. 19. I am now in the tomb of the great poet Virgil. The beautiful bay of Naples is spread before me. No poetaster has defiled this tomb with verses.

Feb. 21. I am writing now on a table in the midst of Herculaneum. I have descended about sixty feet below the surface of the lava, and in the theatre, the rolling of carriages over the pavements above echoes through this tomb like thunder.

The Pantheon, Rome, March 6. I finish my letter from beneath the Dome of the Rotunda. I am standing on a marble floor which was trod by men before the Christian Era. For beauty of construction it is truly wonderful. It may stand to tell of Roman last for centuries after the Malaria shall have drawn down the inhabitants of the Eternal city to the mountains. —*Jour. of Com.*

Yesterday, a man named Thomas Hayward, an Englishman, cut his throat in the alms house near Holmesburgh. Dr. Wootten, then engaged in dressing the wounds of a man who had fallen from the rail road bridge, was immediately sent for but his skill could not prevail; Hayward died in ten minutes after the Doctor's arrival. —*Phil. paper.*

More good nature is oftener the concomitant, if not the result of mediocrity of mind, than the accompaniment of well regulated and powerful intellect.

(From the New Orleans Bulletin.)

DESPERATE CONFLICT.

The reader will remember the announcement some days since of the death of Mr. Thomas W. McQueen in Texas. He was formerly of New Orleans. The melancholy event took place at Bexar, it is stated, on the 23d March, and in consequence of wounds received in an affray with Indians. The following letter, received by an acquaintance of that unfortunate gentleman, detailing the circumstances of that affair, appears to have been written ten days previously to his death:

BEXAR, March 13, 1834.

DEAR SIR—The lamentable situation in which I find myself, causes my mind to revert to my friends in New Orleans. I have had one of the most dreadful adventures that man ever had and told of it afterwards. I left this place on the 15th of last month for the capital, Monclova, having business with the legislature. I was so imprudent as to start only with a youth, although it is customary to travel in large companies on the frontier. I had proceeded about forty miles by nine o'clock at night, when something like twenty Tawakanies presented themselves in the road, stepping out of a thicket—firing eight or ten muskets at me in almost touching distance. One ball entered my side and lodged near the back bone. I fell to the ground with great violence, which caused my pistol to go off; the ball of which almost entered my hip, but came out again. I had all my presence of mind; I returned the war whoop; I tried to throw myself in the midst of them, knowing that in desperation alone there was any thing to hope. I charged on them, and they retreated into the bushes.

After several unsuccessful attempts to come in close quarters with them, and having a great many guns shot at me, I took a stand behind a bush, and they approached and commenced firing—I took deliberate aim at one of the most daring—put a ball and four buckshot through his body—he gave a slight scream and fell—it was enough—they were whipt. His companions dragged him off; and all immediately disappeared.

By this time the pain occasioned by my fall overcame me. I flung myself on the ground and rolled in agony till morning; the Indians got our horses and saddles, we only saved the saddle bag. I was several miles from water and started to go back on the road. When I came up to it, I could not swallow, in consequence of an arrow I had received in my throat. Here I staid two days and nights, sitting against a tree, without a blanket or any thing to cover me with. The first night the young man was with me; the next day I dispatched him to Bexar, and remained alone till they came out to bring me in. When the company arrived, I went back to the battle ground, got our saddle bags, saw where they had dragged off the dead Indian, and picked up fifty arrows. My wounds were no part of my pain; my body appeared mashed, and it is that which has caused all my sufferings. On the road I met Dr. Beal who cut the ball out of me and tendered every service that hospitality could suggest. When I arrived here, there was neither physician or medicine to be had, not even the commonest articles of food. I desired greatly to get a dose of medicine to relieve me from choking, but it was not to be had. I have now lain twenty-one days on my back, not being able to bear any other position. I find myself no better; I thought for some time I should die, to which idea I was perfectly reconciled. I have a place selected for my grave, being excluded from the churchyard as a brute or heretic. This situation for a sick man in this place is indecibly unpleasant—he can get nothing that he wants to either drink or eat.

People here have been so long tributary to the Indians that they bear every indignity as a matter of course; they have stolen all the horses from their neighbouring ranches, yet no campaigns are started against them. There is nothing sinks a nation so much in my estimation as fear of the Indians—yet so cowardly are the latter, that five and twenty Americans can whip two hundred of them. Two or three years ago thirty Shawnee attacked and routed between 2 or 3 hundred Comanches within a few miles of this place. The Comanches applied to their friends, the Mexicans, for assistance, and they obtained it, causing the Shawnee to lose a Comanche cavalcadewhich they were driving off. I wish if I ever get well, to return to civilized society, whatever may circumstances may be, I never want to be a hundred yards West of the Mississippi again.

Yours, very affectionately.

T. W. McQUEEN.

TUSCANY STRAWS.—In the neighborhood of Boston, there are three manufactories of Tuscan straw bonnets, one of which employs from 150 to 200 persons, chiefly females. One person, who is an adept in the business, will manufacture a strip two inches wide, at from ten to twelve yards in a day. Some specimens of open work are very beautiful. These strips are afterwards united, which furnishes occupation for a great number of girls—and then made into bonnets—all of which is done at the manufactories.

FORGERY.—A few days since it was discovered that several notes, discounted at the Farmington Bank for one Newell Eames, of Holliston, had forged signatures. Thereupon, Eames was arrested on Thursday last, but during the night escaped from his keepers, and took the Hartford stage in this town at 4 o'clock, Friday morning. A reward of \$100 is offered for his apprehension. We understand that the amount of the forged notes is between two and three thousand dollars. —*Worcester Spy.*

OUTRAGE.—Yesterday forenoon, a man named Hugh Bannigan, a cooper by trade, stabbed his brother-in-law, named Stanford, five or six times in the back with a shoe knife ground to a point. The wounds, we understand, are not likely to prove mortal. Bannigan has been arrested and committed to jail. We have not learned the origin of the quarrel. —*Paterson Intelligencer.*

Persons possessing Nos. 5 and 7, Vol. I. of "The Man," who do not wish to preserve them, will confer a favor on some who do by returning them to the office.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

Wanted, two or three additional carriers for this paper. Those acquainted with the business will be preferred.

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.

PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, (Mr. Hackett,) THE WAG OF MAINE, MAJOR JACK DOWNING, and THE DEVIL TO PAY.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	
2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	
5000 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. my 17 tf

MARRIAGES.

May 15, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cartee, Nils. J. Nordstrom, to Miss Isabella Muckel, both of this city.

At Bolton, Conn., by the Rev. Isaac Allen, Richard H. Sage, of Vernon, Conn., to Miss Lois E. Nelson, of Roxboro', both deaf and dumb.

At Hartsville, Dutchess co., 8th inst., Willis Haviland, of the firm of Merritt & Haviland to Susan, daughter of Philip Hart.

At Brooklyn, 12th inst., by the Rev. E. Raymond, Mr. John Wright, of New York, to Miss Ann, daughter of Abraham Vanderveer;—on the 15th, by the Rev. J. C. F. Frey, Charles Denyer, to Miss Esther, daughter of the Rev. J. C. F. Frey.

DEATHS.

May 16, after a short illness, George O'Connor, aged 29.

May 3, of dropsy in the head, Job, youngest son of Job and Priscilla Wright, aged one year and five months.

May 15, Hezekiah S. Johnson, aged 60 years, formerly of Newburyport.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

French ship L'Edmond, Audibert, from Havre, April 1.
Schr. Tribune, Perry, 8 days from Charleston.
Schr. Bellona, Rowe, from New Haven.
Sloop Empress, Brown, from Providence.
Sloop Reaper, from New Haven.

CLEARED.

Ships President, Moore, London; Hibernia, Wilson, Liverpool; Francois I. Burroughs, Havre; Huntsville, Palmer, New Orleans—Barques Constitution, (Brem.) Voickmann, Bremen; Solomon Saltus, Riddle, Richmond, Va.; Britannia, (Br.) Vincent, Port Midway, N. S.—Brigs Harp, Welch, Gibraltar; Havre, Hunt, West Indies; Mary Hart, Staples, Aux Cayes—Ketch Melanie, (Fr.) Figaret, Cette—Schr. Olive, Hopkins, Curacao; Energy, Wilcox, Apalachicola; Mary Ann, Harding, Washington, N. C.; Geo. Pollock, Cudwick, Newbern, N. C.; Magnolia, Couillard, Boston.

G. W. ROBBINS, Boot Maker, has removed from 71 Chambers street to 309 $\frac{1}{2}$ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. my 17 tf

THE FACTORY GIRL.

'Twas on a wintry morning,
The weather wet and wild,
Three hours before the dawning
The father raised his child,
Her daily morsel bringing,
The darksome room he paced,
And cried, "the bell is ringing,
My hapless darling, haste!"

"Father, I'm up, but weary,
I scarce can reach the door,
And long the way, and dreary,
O carry me once more!
To help us we've no mother,
You've no employment nigh,
They killed my little brother,
Like him I'll work—and die!"

Her wasted form seem'd nothing,
The load was at his heart;
The sufferer he kept soothing,
Till at the mill they part.
The over-looker met her,
As to her frame she crept,
And with his thong he beat her,
And cursed her as she wept.

Alas! what hours of sorrow
Made up her latest day;
Those hours that brought no morrow,
Too slowly passed away;
It seem'd, as she grew weaker,
The threads the oft'ner broke,
The rapid wheels ran quicker,
And heavier fell the stroke.

The sun had long descended,
But night brought no repose,
Her day began and ended,
As cruel tyrants chose.
At length a little neighbor
Her half-penny she paid,
To take her last hour's labor,
While by her frame she laid.

At last the engine ceasing,
The captives homeward rush'd,
She thought her strength increasing—
'Twas hope her spirits flush'd;
She left, but oft she tarried,
She fell, and rose no more,
Till by her comrades carried,
She reached her father's door.

All night, with tortured feeling,
He watched his speechless child:
And close beside her kneeling,
She knew him not, nor smiled;
Again the factory ringing,
Her last perceptions tried;
When from her straw bed springing,
" 'Tis time!" she shrieked, and died.

That night a chariot passed her,
While on the ground she lay;
The daughters of her master
An evening visit pay—
Their tender hearts were sighing,
As negroes' wrongs were told;
While the white slave was dying,
Who gained their father's gold!

MECHANICS IN CANTON.—There is no machinery, properly so called, in Canton. Much of the manufacturing business, required for the supply of commercial houses in the city, is done at a town situated at a short distance, still the amount of labor performed in Canton is very considerable. There are about 17,000 persons in Canton employed in silk weaving. The number of persons engaged in manufacturing different kinds of cloth, is about 50,000. They occupy 2,500 shops, averaging, usually, twenty hands in each shop. Some of the Chinese females who devote their time to embroidery, secure a profit of from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month. The number of shoe makers is more than 4,000. Those who work in wood, brass, iron, stone, and other materials, are numerous, and those who engage in each of these occupations, form a distinct community, and are governed by their own laws and regulations in their business. The barbers a separate department. No man can act as tonsor without a license. The number of this fraternity in Canton is more than 7,000. The whole number of mechanics in the city is estimated at 250,000.

Where officers are vendible, there the best moneyed blockhead bears the greatest sway.

NATURAL MAGIC.

Accounts have been published recently, of the singular faculty for discovering ships at a great distance at sea, possessed by an individual in the Mauritius. He has been known to announce the approach of vessels and describe them accurately, days before their arrival, and long before they could possibly be seen in the direct line of vision. The fact of possessing this faculty is well authenticated. In one instance, his accuracy was severely tested, by his having announced the approach of a ship with four masts,—a most rare and unexpected occurrence. Three days afterwards such a vessel actually arrived, and by computation must have been three hundred miles off, when first seen.

We mention this fact again, to connect with it a similar phenomenon, well authenticated, which is related in Capt. Owen's late journal of his voyage of survey to Africa. In this case, the appearance was distinctly visible to the whole crew. The ship *Leven* was off Port Eanger on the 6th of April, 1828, when her consort, the *Barracouta*, was seen about two miles to the leeward. The faces of some of her crew were recognized. The vessel stood away, and about sunset was seen to heave to, and send out a boat, apparently for the purpose of picking up a man overboard. Night shut her out, and the *Leven* anchored in Simon's Bay, expecting to be joined immediately by her consort. She waited a week, in vain, and it was subsequently ascertained that the *Barracouta* was, at that precise time, more than three hundred miles distant, and that no other vessel of the same class was in the neighborhood. If, as the note informs us (p. 152) this effect was produced by refraction, it is a most extraordinary instance.

One of less magnitude, the mere distance considered, but interesting in its details, and perfectly well authenticated, is told in Brewster's *Natural Magic*, with respect to an extraordinary appearance off the Coast of France, to the people on the English shore. From Hastings on the Sussex shore, to the French Cliffs, is more than fifty miles, and they are of course hid from each other by the convexity of the earth. On the evening of the 26th of July, 1798, the Coast of France was visible at Hastings to the naked eye for several leagues, as though only a few miles off. Every spot was distinctly seen from Calais, Boulogne, as far as Dieppe. With the aid of a telescope, the fishing boats were seen at anchor, the different colors of the land upon the heights were distinguishable, and the sailors pointed out the places they were in the habit of visiting. The account of the Phenomenon was drawn up by Mr. Latham, a Fellow of the Royal Society, who was an eye witness.

Capt. Scoresby, in 1822, saw with a telescope an aerial image of a ship in the air, so well defined that he recognized the rigging and sails, and knew it to be his father's ship, which, on comparing notes afterwards, he found at that time was thirty miles distant. The image in this case was inverted in the air.

A marvellous instance of refraction is detailed by Professor Vince, of Cambridge University, as having been observed by himself, in August, 1806. The object was Dover Castle, of which only the summits of the tower can in ordinary times be seen at Ramsgate, a distance of twelve miles. The hill intervenes, above which the tops of the battlements may be discovered by a telescope. On this occasion the whole building was, by refraction, made distinctly visible on the opposite side of the hill, and what is more remarkable, the back ground of the hill was not seen through the image.

Humboldt describes several cases of similar phenomena observed by him in South America. The spectre of the Brocken, in the Hartz mountains—the Fata Morgana of Sicily—and the *mirage* are well known examples of like natural wonders, to say nothing of spectre ships and the "Flying Dutchman."

A French countryman employed a lawyer to conduct a cause, but did not seem in a hurry to give him his fee. 'Friend,' said the attorney, 'your business is so confused I cannot see my way into it. The countryman who being aware of his meaning, drew two pieces of gold out of his pocket, and giving them to the limb of the law, said, 'well then sir, here is an excellent pair of spectacles for you.'

It is perhaps not generally known that a piece of blotting paper, crumpled together, to make it firm, and just wetted, will take ink out of mahogany. Rub the spot hard with the wetted paper, when it instantly disappears; and the white mark from the operation may be immediately removed by rubbing the table with a cloth.

WILLIAMS'S REGISTER, for 1834, contains a classification of the citizens of New York, whose names appear in Longworth's Directory, for 1833—this must have cost much labor. We copy from the list, which comprizes upwards of 600 classes, some of the principal. These are: Agents, (Land &c.) 92—Attorneys & Counsellors, 573—Auctioneers, 94—Bakers, 400—Boot Makers, 114—Booksellers, 142—Bookbinders, 99—Boarding Houses, 503—Block and Pump makers, 64—Brass Founders, 73—Brokers, 177—Butchers, 237—Builders, 104—Carpenters, 1392—Carvers, 70—Carters, 1581—Cabinet Makers, 151—Clothiers, 140—Coopers, 204—Comb Makers, 65—Coach Makers, 66—Dentists, 44—Druggists, 200—Engineers, 87—Engravers, 74—Flour Stores, 45—Grocers, 2106—Hair Dressers, 166—Hardware Dealers, 164—Hatters, & Hat Stores, 197—Iron Founders, 55—Jewellers, 148—Livery Stable Keepers, 89—Masons, 577—Merchants, 2255—Milliners, 124—Ministers, 123—Physicians and Surgeons, 499—Piano Forte Makers, 58—Pilots, 51—Porter House Keepers, 300—Printers, 378—Riggers, 112—Ship Chandlers, 181—Shoemakers, 999—Smiths, 448—Stone Cutters, 142—Tailors, 824—Teachers, 284—Tin Smiths, 137—Upholsters, 69—Watch & Clock Makers, 162—Weavers, 118—Weighmasters, 59—Wheelwrights, 67—Widows, 2963.

The number of Clergymen in the State, is thus given:

	No. in 1819.	No. in 1834
Presbyterians and Congregationalists,	328	533
† Baptists,	139	448
Methodists,	90	454
Episcopalians,	83	173
Reformed Dutch,	103	102
Associate Reformed,		26
Lutherans,	16	36
Other denominations, not enumerated in 1819,		77
Total,	761	1,849

The average annual salaries of the Clergy in this State are estimated not to exceed \$600 each.

† According to the Baptist Register of 1833.

A man who passes through life without marrying, is like a fair mansion left by the builder unfinished. The half that is finished runs to decay from neglect, or becomes at best, but a sorry tenement, wanting the addition of that which makes the whole useful.

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USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the Producers of Wealth, being an Enquiry into the nature of Trade, the Currency, the Protective and Internal Improvement systems, and into the origin and Effects of Banking and Paper Money. By William H. Hale. 184
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